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RIGHTÓ

.. ATTENTION ...

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ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS GET IN CONDITION! START NOW!!

# -By WALLGREN KMON LONG HERE LONG BARED SON OF A PIZENED PUP EXERCISE FOR DEVELOPING THE PULLING MUSCLES YOUR BETTER PUR IF YOU WART TO GIT IN I AFORE.

## BITTER FIGHTING AFTER FIRST ARGONNE THRUST

#### Continued from Page 1 which had at last been able to

Montfaucon, with jungles of underbrush beneath the trees, and the Ravin du lai Fuon and the trenches of the Hagen-Stellung stretching through them, were the 37th Division when it ahead of the 37th Division when it jumped off in front of Avocourt at 5:30 that morning. The close country made slow going and, in spite of the preliminary bombardment, there were many machine gun nests to be cleared out in the woods; but by evening the right had reached the open ridge north of the Bois de Montfaucon and the left was fin the trenches of the Volker-Stellung, some three kiloof the Volker-Stellung, some three kilo west of Montfaucon, the advance of the day having been a good seven kilo

91st Division went still faster The 91st Division went still taster, clearing the Bois de Cheppy and the Bois de Very before noon and having patrols in Epinonville, beyond the Volker-Stellung by 5 p.m., which meant an extreme advance of nearly nine kilometers.

The 35th Division went across the for-

crest of Vauguois and the laby bidding crest of Vauquois and the labyrinth of trenches east of Bourevilles almost unopposed, only to walk into a dense morning fog rising from the valle of the Aire and the Buantle, which at the case liaison difficult and morned as the left flank spinces of the Warnenses, a heavy crossfire from that village and the slopes of the Arponne beyond swept the length of the whole front line, and a large number of men. especially officers, were filled or wounded. With the aid of tanks, Varennes and also Cheppy were finally taken, and by evening the right was on the hills north of Very and the left north of Varennes, diagonally across the divisional sector. The 28th Division, struddling the Argonne escarpment, thrust its right rapidly and easily down the Aire valley, passed Varennes and came well up the belts of wire in front of Montbiainville. The 112th Infantry, going up the slopes of the Argonne, went too far to the left into the woods, encountered some machine grain in the sector objective line till 4:30 in the edge of the plateau which had dominated Varennes and Very cariler in the day.

Savage Fight in Wilderness rinth of trenches east of Boureuilles almos

#### Savage Fight in Wilderness

nis after four attacks and the 308th taxthe Four Zube after three attacks, as
ill as an immense dump of engineer and
the railroad material near the Barricade
willon. St. Herbert's Pavillon was also
ken, as well as warehouses, barracks and
the railways all through the ravines, for
e whole region was a German storage and
st area of long standing. The right of
e 77th Division thus got ahead some
ree kilometers; the left did not make so
uch advance, but it was well into the
art of the enemy trench system at dusk.
In the meantime the Fourth French
rmy, westward across the Champagne, had
ogressed nearly as far the First Amerin Army, penetrating the German positions
depths of about five kilometers, taking
e powerful positions of Navarin Farm,
utte de Souin. Mont Murat, Butte de
ahure and Butte de Mesnil, and the vilges of Tahure, Ripont, Rouvroy, Cernayn-Dormols, Servon and Melzicourt, and
putring 7,000 prisoners. Already the
area of the salient around the Argonne
rest was becoming clearly defined, parcularly on the American side, where the
verage advance of the first day had been
in kilometers and where 5,000 prisoners
albeen taken.

But it was only now, after the victorlous first rush, that the grind of the terrific bat-tle was really to begin. On the first day the Germans, dazed and confused by the initial bombardent, overwhelmed by the rapidity and fury of the attack and comparatively weak in numbers, had given was almost everywhere. But instantly their high command began rushing up reinforcements.

Although there was appreciation of the seriousness of the loss of their strong front lines, there was little doubt of their ability ultimately to wear out and stop this offensive, as they had stopped others in the past, such as the British offensive at Cambral in the fall of 1917. This they expected to accomplish, not so much by the use of masses of Infantry, which they no longer had to spare, but by the most stubborn and skillful machine gun defense that it had ever been possible for human ingenuity to devise.

By the 29th of September they had reinforced their front by the introduction of their order of buttle stood, from the Muse westward; the CNVI Division, astride the Meuse; the VIII had provided the Meuse; the VIII had provided the Meuse; the VIII had provided the Meuse of the Meuse o

Divisions were immediately east of the Aire river.

Except on the extreme right, where it had reached the army objective along the Meuse, the American front on the night of September 28 was approximately upon the corps objective everywhere, but still about five kilometers short of the army objective, the attainment of which line was essential to the strangling out of even the lower part of the Argoine forest, not to speak of the still more important object of arriving, on

the other flank, within striking distance the Metz-Mezieres railroad. The effects of surprise and the opportunities for flanking operations, except tactically against local objectives, were now over and there was nothing for it but to drive ahead with all the strength and determination possible and force a way forward against the most bit-ter frontal resistance that the power of the German army could exert.

#### Second Attack Launched

Perhaps the events of the battle as it was fought under those conditions can be as clearly set forth by outlining separately the struggles of each division through certain well defined phases of the operations as by any other method. The first well defined phase was the one extending from the night of Soutopher 28-27 to the morning of Octoof September 26-27 to the morning of Octo ber 4, when, having fought itself to a stand still on the various sectors of the front, th Army gathered itself together and, with due preparation, launched a second simul-taneous attack.

It has been seen that the safe Dvision on the extreme right, reached its army objective along the Meuse on the first day and thenceforth it lay on this line until October s, when it attacked Consenvoye in the op

#### Counter-Attack Put Down

Counter-Attack Put Down

Early next morning the Germans made
a strong counter-attack from the direction
of Brieulles, but it was put the division
down, and at 7:35 the first of the 8th, in
turn attacks and the strong the strong the
searching crossifier from Vilosnes and the
Bois de Chatillon, across the Meuse,
stopped the attack as well as the later ones
by which it was followed throughout the
day. The right, however, was again able
to advance a little along the river, where,
opposite Vilosnes, it captured during the
day a huge German dump containing material worth about \$1,000,000. During the
night of the 28th, the 80th Division, having contracted its sector to a nurrow front
between the 33rd and the 4th Division, gave
over its front line to the reserve brigade

#### Captured Battery in Service

was unable to advance ovoide this first during the next two days. Owing to short-aging, amputed battery of merman 77's was pressed into service near Culsy, and during this time it fired 15,000 rounds of captured ammunition into the lines of its former owners.

The 7th Infantry Brigade being pretty thoroughly used up by September 29th, the 8th Brigade on that day took its place in the front line, and the 58th Infantry, which had taken the front of the 39th along the Nantillois-Brieuiles road, contrived to gain a little ground, though whenever it started ahead the enemy's artillery and machine gun fire increased violently. By the next day the 58th Infantry had mopped up the entire the first three days of otober culles, and the first three days of otober culles, and the first three days of otober culles, in consolidating a line of resistance along this front, while the divisional Artillery did no more firing than was absolutely necessary, endeavoring to build up a reserve supply of ammunition, which had to be brought in at night over roads congested with traffic and knee deep in mud. After their spectaculor storming of Montmaucon and the ravines east of it, the men of the 79th Division, who had been unable to receive any supplies since the beginning of the advance, were too exhausted to curry their next objectives, Nantillois on the right and the Bois de lievered late on the first attack, fellewed late on the first attack, fellewed late on the first attack, fellewed late on the first attack fellewered late on the first attack, fellewered late on the first attack fellewered late on the first

low, open valley into the patch of wood-land on Hill 268. Further east, the 315th Infantry half forced an entrance into the streets of Nantillois before 11 o'clock, where it reorganized and pushed on over high ground toward the woods around the high ground toward the woods around the Ferme de Madeline, organized as parts of

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the Kriemhilde-Stellung.

The progress of the 315th was being assisted by some tanks, but, on approaching the edge of the woods, two of the heavy the eige of the woods, two of the heavy tanks were put out of action by anti-tank rifles, while the drivers of three light tanks were wounded. Long-range fire from across the Meuse was also entilading the front, and the first attack was repulsed, as well as a second which followed it, the line follow hole for the night in the reverse slope of Hill 274, on the flank of the

All night of September 28-29 the corps All night of September 28-29 the corps and divisional Artillery poured shells into the Ferme de Madeline and the entrenched woods around it, the Bois de Cunel, the Bois des Ogons and the Bois de Fays; but, in spite of that, the next day's battle was receiting of that of the day before. a repetition of that of the day before. The 315th Infantry and the adjoining flank of the 316th contrived to work into the Bois des Ogons and through it to the north edge, clearing it temporarily of machine guns, but they could not hold it under the terrific fire from the Ferme de Madeline and the crossfires from other directions, and at night the front line held on the open slopes only a few hundred meters in advance of the position of the previous

#### Less Than 1,000 Effectives

The 316th Infantry was now reduced to less than 1,000 effectives, and the reserve regiments again took the front line, but the men were too much exhausted to accomplish an advance, and about 4 o'clock in the afternoon the whole front gropped

back to the north edge of the Bols we Beenge.

During the afternoon of September 29 the German artillery, directed by an airplane, vigorously shelled the advance dressing station of the 314th Ambulance Company, on the road between Nantillois and Montfaucon, its presence being revealed by large red crosses painted on the roofs. Having lost approximately 300 officers and men killed and over 3,100 wounded, the 79th Division was relieved on the night of September 30 by the 3rd Division, which continued to occupy the sector without notable activity until October 4.

sector without notable activity until October 4.
When it halted south of Ivoiry and west of Montfaucon on the night of September 26, the 37th Division front lay diagonally across its sector from southeast to northwest. The attack was resumed at 5:30 next morning, and the 74th Brigade, on the left, was through the Volker-Stellung trenches at 9 o'clock and half a kilometer south of Ivoiry. At about this time the 73rd Brigade, not so far advanced on the right, was stopped by a sudden counter-attack. The brigade reserve was thrown in and the counter-attack repulsed, and the 73rd Brigade too Hull 256, northeast of Ivoiry, before noon, while Ivoiry itself was occupied on the other flank.

#### Captured German Guns in Play

ward again at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, and in 35 minutes troops were in the Bois de Beuge and the Bois Emont, while before 11 clements of both brigades were slowly approaching Clerges. The enemy artillery, however, especially from the woodlands north and northeast; around the Ferme de Madeline, was very active and filled the Bois Emont, the Bois de Beuge and the valley of the Ardon with phosgene and mustard gas to such an extent that many of the men there became gas casualities. Although the batteries of the the such a filled the such as the such and the value of the conditional mentioned under vigorous for the common, and although towick by the 74th Brigade cleared the Bois Emont of machine guns for the time, the north edge of that woods and of the Bois de Clerges was held through the Right only by a light line of very much exhausted men.

Tanks Beaten Back

#### Tanks Beaten Back

Tanks Beaten Back

An attempt was made the following morning by ten small tanks, covered by artillery fire, to advance along the eastern edge of the Bois Emont and clean out the machine guns north of it, which were enflading the valley of the Ardon between the Bois Emont and the Bois de Beuge. As soon as the tanks topped the crest of Hill 265 they were taken under a terrific artillery fire and at the edge of th Bois Emont they turned back, five of them failing to return.

The Infantry line which had accompanied them took shelter along the south edge of the woods. A little later a battation of Infantry on the extreme left of the line attacked through the marrow gap between the Bois de Clorges, through which passes the And Bar-le-Duc. The major commanding was

instantly killed, the attack holted and the took shelter in shell holes.

men took shelter in shell noies.

It having been found impossible to reinforce the advanced lines, they were accordingly drawn back and a line of resistance established just south of the Bois
Emont, which was consolidated on September 30 and on which the completely exbansted 25th Division was relieved by the 32nd Division during that afternoon and On coming into the sector the 32nd Divi

On coming into the sector the 32nd Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. W. G. Ilnan, went in with the 63rd Infantry Brigade in front, the 64th Infantry Brigade in front, the 64th Infantry Brigade in reserve and the 55th Field Artillery Brigade in artillery support. The day afterentering sector, October 1, assisted by appreciable advances by the divisions on the flanks, combat patrols pushed ahead and occupied Clerges and the open ground for half a kilometer north of it.

In the readjustment of division fronts preparatory to the renewal of the general attack, the 32nd Division on the 3rd of October relieved the 51st Division on its left, in front of Gesnes, the 64th Brigade taking over this front of about the Division fronts, will be the first properties of the first properties of the 15th Division on the 3rd Division of the 15th Division of Clerges. In this position, side-stepped to the left, the 32nd Division attacked on October 4.

#### 91st Division Goes Ahead

91st Division Goes Ahead

In piercing the line of the Volker-Stellung in its sector on the first day of the battle, the 91st Division accomplished a part of its mission which would have proved infinitely harder a few hours later because, if it had held against the first attrack, the machine guns in this section of the Volker-Stellung and the artitlery in the woodlands behind it would have had terrified the work of the province of the province

their own attunes withdrawn across the ward troops to be withdrawn across the wagon road.

The impetus of the division was by no means lost, however, for on the morning of the 28th, the 36ist Infantry pushed on through Epinonville and captured an orchard north of it which had caused a great the control of the property of the control o

#### Along Eight Kilomeer Front

In consequence of these progressive successes, the 91st Division states that its cont, normally about two kilometers across a sector, was now about eight kilometers.

terrific German artillery counter-barrage and machine gun fire, from the front and the right flank across the open ridge to which it took, together with the Gesnes, which it ridge north of it.

GREAT TRAINING

WHO'S UIGGLIN'?

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JIGGLIN !!

FINE POR THE LIFTING MUSCLE'S

the left, the 348th Machine Gun Bat

On the left, the 348th Machine Gun Battallon, posted south of Tronsol Farm, broke 
up around Exermont a large concentration 
of the enemy apparently gathering for a 
counter attack. An offensive provement in 
that direction by a company of Engineers 
then temperature, as company of Engineers 
then temperature. The content of the 
The advanced position of the front, however, was now so precurious that a line of 
resistance was established extending from 
the middle of the Bois de Borleaux, only 
strong patrols being left in the country further north. From September 29 until the 
night of October 3-4, the men of the 91st 
Division lay on this line of resistance, consolidating it under constant heavy fire, the 
men burrowing in fox holes in the cold, wet 
weather and suffering from diarrhoea caused 
by cold food and bad water, until finally refleved in the sector by the 23nd Division. lieved in the sector by the 32nd Division.

#### Hold on Line of Resistance

Hold on Line of Resistance

The 35th Division, after its difficult experience of the first day at Varennes and Cheppy, advanced again at 5:30 a.m. on September 27, the advance regiments each without the state of t

stopping for the night.

The enemy made a counter-attack next
morning, and after it had been repulsed the
Americans pushed on, the right taking
positions north of Chaulron Farm while the
left cleared the Bois de Montrebeau to its
north edge, despite heavy cross fire from
beyond the Aire.

The strong position of Exerment now lay
if front and presentation, were made to

beyond the Aire.

The strong position of Exermont now lay in front and preparation were made to attack it on the morning of September 29, all the 77mm, batteries of the 128th and 128th Field Artiller's Regiments and one battallon of the 218th French Regiment, the 155mm, batteries of the 160th Field And the 155mm, batteries of the 160th Field And the 155mm, batteries of the 160th Field And the 150mm batteries of the 48st French Regiment, preparing for and supporting the attack.

Despite this concentration of fire, when the Infantry went forward at 5.30 next morning, with two battalions of the 138th Infantry in front line on the right and two battalions of the 137th Infantry in line on the left, the enemy's resistance was so bitter that the right, after reaching Exermont, was unable to hold it, while the left was similarly forced to relinquish positions gained in the ravine to the west of the village.

### Line Is Consolidated

The losses had been so heavy that the attack could not be pushed further at the time and in the evening a line was consolidated from the Bois de Bouleaux through Serieux and Chaudron Farms to l'Esperance, near the Aire. Here two strong German counter-attacks were repulsed. During the nightof September 30-October 1 the 35th Division was relieved by the 1st Division, having suffered losses of over 6,100 officers and men.

At noon on the second day of the battle the 28th Division was found to meters north of Monthlainville, just west





an attempt by the 112th Infantry to flank of the River Aire, while the left was further back but slowly struggling ahead along the edges of the hills and through the trees and thickets of the Argonne, where it vas able to keep somewhat in touch with the flank of the 77th Division eculiar tactical situation of the division

#### Around Through River Valley

56th, less two battalions of the 111th In-fantry which remained in the old positions, withdrew from the Argonne and marched fround through the river valley into the leep and precipitous ravine which was next thead to the northwest. Here, for the time, the 56th Brigade was slightly abend of the right, and it directly confronted a high ridge called Le Cheen Tondu, which ing before them the enemy, who had been was very strongly held by the enemy.

efforts to make an impression on it from the front were futile. Against Several Counter-Thrusts

During the évening the 327th Infantry, the \$2nd Division, reinforced the 28th Division, and, in accordance with an order of the First Army Corps, a line of resist ance was consolidated covering Apremon and extending in front of Chene Tondu During the night, the left brigade, the Druing the ensuing four days this line was 16th, less two battalions of the 111th In-held against several determined enemy

patrolling down the river toward Chatel-Chehery.

The flerce fighting of the first day on the part of the 77th Division was followed by several days of slow and difficult advance through the woods, the troops drivers before the statement of the cas very strongly held by the enemy.

The next morning, September 28, the Zube and St. Hubert's Pavilion. After thole line attacked, with the result that passing the front lines, organized positions of the Germans were not encountered for some time, though every opening in the forest was entilleded by machine guns and the underbrush was slashed and wired wherever possible.

whole line attacked, with the result that by noon the right had taken Aprenout, nearly three kilometers down the valley from Montblainville, white the left was still held to its postleon by the intense man that the from Montblainville, white the left was still held to its postleon by the intense man that the from Montblainville, white the left was still held to its postleon by the intense man that the from Montblainville, white the left was still held to its postleon by the intense man that the from Montblainville, white the familia was still held back by stubborn resistance, so that in effect the 28th Division was gradually swinging diagonally across its sector, with the 58th Infantry Brigade on the right, projecting a salient down the right, projecting a salient down the right, projecting a salient own the river valley.

An attempt by the enemy during the morning to stop the growth of this assignt the properties of infantry and five tanks, and still more ground gained in the direction of Chatel-Chebery, but, on the other hand,

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